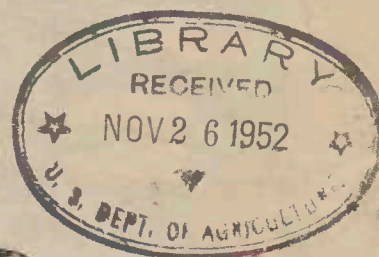


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
#784IA
cop. 2

GRAIN IS FOOD - KEEP IT CLEAN!



- FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
 - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
(RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL)
- COOPERATING

**IF YOU
HAVE THIS—**

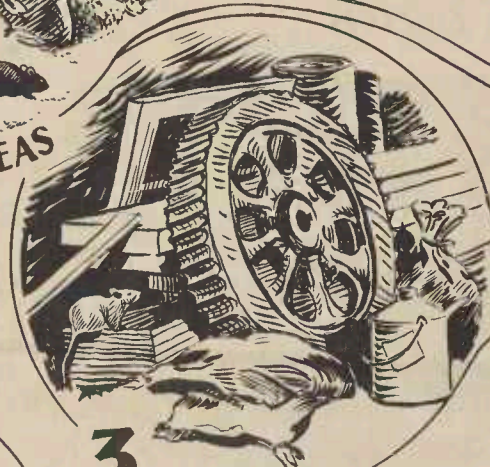
DO THIS—



2 STORAGE AREAS



1 BROKEN WINDOWS



3 STORED JUNK



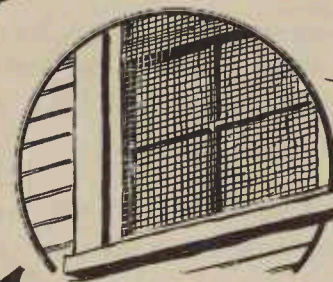
4 GNAWED DOORS



5 BURROWS ALONG FOUNDATION



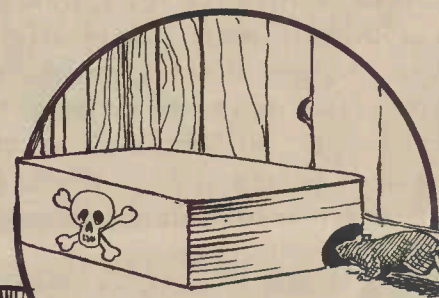
6 TRASH



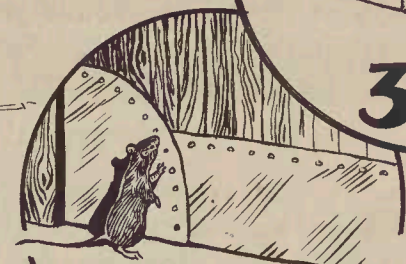
1 HARDWARE CLOTH



2 TRAPS...EXPANDED TRIGGER



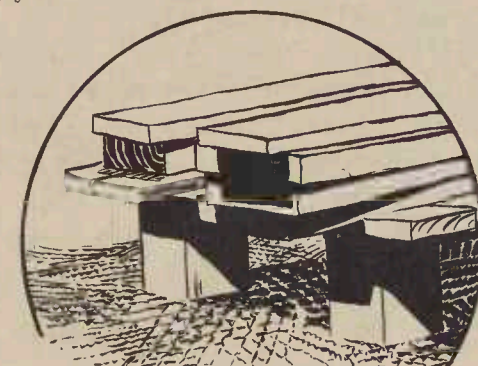
3 POISON... IN PROTECTED STATIONS



4 RAT PROOF... SHEET METAL FLASHING



5 GAS OUTDOOR BURROWS



6 CLEAN UP!

DO THIS

1. Exclude Birds - Most bird contamination is caused by English sparrows and pigeons which frequently gain entry through the upper portion of elevators. To prevent this place 1/2" mesh hardware cloth over all windows and other openings, particularly around eaves. Birds should be excluded from any portions of the building where contamination may occur.
2. Trap Rats and Mice - Wooden-based snap traps are effective for control of light infestations in portions of elevators where poisons cannot be exposed and as a follow-up to remove remaining rodents after poison operations. For mice, bait with peanut butter or bacon. Since their range is limited, place traps at about 10 foot intervals. No bait is necessary for rats, simply enlarge the trigger surface of the trap by means of a 2" square of cardboard or screen wire and place in runways so the trigger will be across the rodent trail. Use large numbers of traps.
3. Poison Rats - Place attractive poisoned baits containing red squill or warfarin in and around basement portions of elevators and adjoining installations. Red squill is recommended for quickly reducing heavy infestations of rats, but is not effective for mice. Warfarin is effective against both rats and mice and is recommended for use in permanent-type protected bait stations to remove moderate and residual infestations and to destroy new invaders. Baits should be protected and replaced frequently with fresh material. Locate permanent feeding stations where rodent signs are prevalent, particularly along known runways and harborages. Burn or bury all dead rodents to prevent grain contamination by rodent hair.
4. Rat-Proof - Close openings around the foundation, doorways, utility lines, and bins with hardware cloth, sheet metal, or concrete. Replace broken windows and repair sagging doors or other structural defects. Rat-proofing is no better than its maintenance.
5. Gas Rat Burrows - Make periodic inspections of areas adjacent to buildings. Gas underground burrows out of doors with calcium cyanide, but avoid indoor use as it is dangerous. Always close burrow openings with dirt after application of gas and check within 24 hours for signs of renewed activity.
6. Clean Up - Good housekeeping is an essential part of permanent rat control. Keep the entire premises clean inside and outside. Store lumber and other materials on racks at least 18" high. Eliminate hiding and nesting places wherever possible. Clean up spilled grain, trash, and refuse that may be sources of food or shelter. A clean elevator is unattractive to rodents and makes their removal easier.